

# WILD NEWLY KE LURES BOOTLEGGERS AND MOTOR THIEVES

Quebec Border Town Bad as Old Western Mining Camps Were.

## TRAFFIC VERY HEAVY

Whisky Buys Cars Stolen in New York or Other States.

## FARMER GETS BIG PROFIT

Canadian Law Affords Little or No Recourse to Victim Across Line.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, VALLEYFIELD, Que., Dec. 10.—This typical French-Canadian village has been transformed in a short time from a quiet, isolated little community into an important trading post for American and Canadian bootleggers and automobile thieves—the new Klondike of the new run frontier. In and around this busy center on a map and draw a semi-circle touching the St. Lawrence, the State line and Montreal. In that little area is found one of the wildest and strangest spots on the American continent; a little district into which hundreds of New York's stolen automobiles are disappearing and from which a large part of New York's daily highball is coming; the real market for exchange of British and French liquors into American dollars.

## Like Old Wild West.

It is as distinctive and wild and dangerous a frontier as any of those others in earlier days in the West, and its bad men are as bad and bold as were those distinctive characters who made up another strange phase in American life. They are shooting and fighting and risking life every hour of the day and night in this countryside in the ceaseless struggle to get out the booze and beat the law. Quebec is a wet province and is facing a political upheaval as a result of dissatisfaction with the present Government. The public does not like so much Government regulation of the business and wishes to return to commercial sales. A special election will be held in the early spring on this subject. The American bootlegger dollar is becoming the richest prize in Canada. The Government wishes to keep it and the public wants a share of it.

## Stolen Cars Come Fast.

It is estimated that two or three stolen automobiles are crossing the border between Rouses Point and the St. Lawrence every night in the week. They are the cars picked up all through the States. Probably nine out of ten of them come from New York State. Stored in the customs warehouses in Montreal are some 125 confiscated cars. These are all from New York, run across the border by the bootlegger and sold. Confiscated by the Government for non-payment of duty, the cars are to be resold. Their rightful owners can get them back only by paying the duty, amounting to half the value. They are being sold at the price the Government fixes. In other words, they must pay as much as would any other person to get back his own property. He has no redress. The Canadian Government backs the operation and the American Government never has done anything about it. Probably nothing can be done.

## Makes on Both Ends.

Perhaps it is worth \$2,500. The thief trades it for \$500 worth of whisky. That makes a fairly good night's work. He gets the liquor into the States and sells it for \$1,500 to \$2,000, which is all clean gain. If he can do that once a week he has established a fairly lucrative business. The local man who buys the car runs it into an out of the way place, where it is hidden for a safe period, perhaps a month or two. Then he brings it back, numbers restamped, possibly repainted, and runs it into Montreal or Quebec, where he sells it for \$1,000 to \$1,500. Government officials say frequently that stolen automobiles at this moment are within a radius of fifty miles of Valleyfield. It is believed that a large part of the trading in this vicinity. Buried under hay, concealed in stacks, hidden in woods—anywhere and everywhere that is conceivable, the stolen cars are tucked away. The officials are finding them constantly but do not make an organized raid or barns. Along the less frequented highways from the border north for forty miles are the stolen cars. The New York man has a chance, not one in a hundred, of recovering his automobile unless he comes here and finds it himself. It is almost a waste of time to notify the police.

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# GANGSTERS FIRE 25 SHOTS IN WEST 47TH ST. BATTLE

Two Automobiles, Two Guns and Riddled Hat Found After Eight Men Flee—Two Suspects Caught—Broadway Crowd Flocks to Scene.

Four men in a touring car and four men on foot fired twenty-five shots at each other this morning at 1 o'clock in West Forty-seventh street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, but so far as the police could learn they could not shoot well enough to hit anybody. A brown hat with a bullet hole in it was found in the street after the battle, as was a Ford sedan with three bullet holes in the back, but no humans were found with bullet holes. Two, however, were arrested by Detective Andrew McLoughlin of Inspector Bolan's staff, who said he saw them shooting and then throw away their guns. But even if they did not hit each other the gangs caused so much excitement that crowds poured into the street from Broadway and from the hotels that line Forty-seventh street on both sides. The crowd, pushing and pulling to get out and then pushing and pulling to get back under shelter, added their shouts to the uproar and did not cease until the shooting had stopped and the police had taken the Ford sedan and the two suspects back into the houses. Detective McLoughlin was walking west in the middle of the block when the trouble began. He said that a big automobile with the curtains drawn came from Sixth avenue and went slowly down the block until it got opposite the Hotel Lenox, at 157 West Forty-seventh street. There a man stepped from the south curb and fired at the machine. Three men joined him and began shooting and the chauffeur of the car let go of the wheel and began playing away at the four men. Then three men jumped from the machine, drew guns and the whole seven stood in the street and shot at one another.

The car, out of control because the chauffeur was enthusiastically pulling the trigger of his gun, swept across the street and ran up on the steps of the Longacre, where it stopped and the chauffeur got out of the car and ran into the street and joined his pals. The shooting continued until the sound of police whistles was heard and until Detective McLoughlin gave chase to a man who said later he was Charles Rosen of 213 East Broadway. McLoughlin said he still heard Rosen, he saw another man try to run into the door of the Fifth Portland Hotel, and dragging Rosen along with him he caught this man, who gave his name as Mayer Albert of 115 Ludlow street.

Both men were sent to the West Forty-seventh street station in hand and charged with attempted felonious assault and with violating the Sullivan law.

The touring car was a Studebaker, stolen, the police announced later, from Louis Wacks, musician of 201 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, from a parking place in Seventy-seventh street, behind the Metropolitan Opera House. Rosen later gave his name as Charles Rosenhouse.

## STOP LIQUOR SALES, LAHEY TELLS POLICE

Chief Inspector Makes Heads of Districts Responsible for Enforcement.

## DAILY REPORTS ORDERED

Even Numbers of Customers Entering Drinking Places Must Be Recorded.

Chief Inspector Lahey at Police Headquarters sent out an order last night designed to tighten materially the enforcement of prohibition during the holidays. The order, first of all, holds the heads of inspection districts strictly accountable for whatever raids are conducted in their territory. Reports are called for also at the end of each day giving minute details as to what has happened in places that have been raided. The Inspector in each district will have at hand information as to who goes in and out of raided places. How many persons eat in restaurants that have been raided for liquor, how much certain places charge for drinks and a mass of other information that will, in turn, be available for Commissioner Enright if he should ask for it. The order follows:

"(a)—Officers stationed in raided premises for the prevention of a violation of the law will be required to make a report to their commanding officer at the close of their tour of duty setting forth the following information: A brief description of the premises, the name of owner and proprietor of the place, and the names of waiters, bartenders and other assistants in or about the place.

"(b)—The nature and character of the business conducted in such place and the approximate number of customers served each day.

"(c)—Whether or not the place is equipped with a dumbwater running to floors above or below and what, if any, supplies are carried there for service to or sales to customers.

"(d)—Whether or not there is a stock ticker placed in the establishment and the approximate number of persons who are admitted to the premises for information.

"(e)—The name of any officer of the department in uniform or otherwise who visits this place during his tour of duty, stating the hour of such visit.

"(f)—If it be a saloon, cafe, restaurant, cabaret or like place which will report as to the kind of liquor which have been served to customers and the prices charged therefor as shown on the cash register or observed without unnecessary interference with the business of the establishment.

"(g)—Such information of a general character as may tend to disclose the nature and character of the business being conducted, especially any business which may possibly be in violation of law.

"A copy of this report will be immediately forwarded to the inspector commanding the district for his information and appropriate action, and these reports shall become the basis of application for warrants or for summary arrests or for such other action as the circumstances may warrant.

"Commanding officers will be held to strict accountability for prompt and efficient action upon these reports."

## MOONSHINERS MURDER A SECOND DRY AGENT

Kentuckians Shoot Federal Officer From Ambush.

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# PRESIDENT DEMANDS A LIBERAL COURSE IN CONGRESS PROGRAM

Insists on Performance of Duties to Meet Country's Needs.

## HE OPPOSES REACTION

Will Try to Correct Abuses That Were Resented at Polls.

## CUTS IN ON LA FOLLETTE

Determined to Assert Full Power of Party Leadership—Borah to Help.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.

Political leaders in and out of Congress agree that the "Republican joy ride" is over and that President Harding is determined to compel the participants in it to pay for the damage done by them to his party machine.

The President has convinced the leaders of both the conservative and insurgent groups in Congress that he means to assert the full measure of his executive and party influence to compel the performance of campaign promises and greater respect for the demands and needs of the country. The President has supplemented the liberal sentiments expressed in his address to Congress on Friday with declarations of a more pronounced character in his conversations with some of the Republicans whose reckless exploits provoked the resentment of voters on November 7. The President has not hesitated to emphasize his conviction that important changes must be made in the policies and methods insisted upon by these agents of reaction.

His viewpoint changed. Senators and Representatives who have talked with the President say he made to them what amounts to a new confession of faith. He has not hesitated to express the opinion that no more who enters the Presidency can long remain reactionary. With engaging frankness the President has informed some of his "hard boiled" party associates who refused accurately to interpret the recent election results that his viewpoint on matters of public concern have undergone a material and even drastic change during recent months.

His declarations in this respect have been of a positive character, and old time party associates who believed the President arbitrarily would cling to orthodox traditions are even now speculating on the probable extent of his departure from standards which last month were condemned by a very large percentage of the citizens who combined to give him a record breaking popular majority of 7,000,000 two years ago.

Promoters of various insurgent and radical plans appear also to share the opinion that Mr. Harding will strive to elevate the tone of his party and convert the reactionary leaders of it to more liberal views. Some old timers are amazed at the trend of his recent thought and utterances in commenting on the results of the November elections and in expressing his determination to remove causes for popular dissatisfaction then made apparent.

Get First Hand Information. These men now have direct and first hand information that it is the purpose of the President to correct the most glaring abuses which provoked the reputation of his party and to put it in line with the trend of popular ambitions. Mr. Harding is already credited by a number of his erstwhile severe critics with having swept the ground from the feet of Senator La Follette's enterprise, which in fact was clearly a doctrine of a radical venture of the most extreme type.

The definite position adopted by the President in meeting the necessities of the agricultural problem has already alienated the supporters of the farm bloc from the La Follette venture. Further than this some of the men whose support was solicited and counted on to bring about the creation of a third party, cast in a thinly camouflaged radical mold, have abandoned the La Follette movement. This, for he had vanished.

"Are you a member of the Klan?" the reporters asked Dr. McCaul. "No," he replied. "I haven't been asked. Anyway, I'm not ready to join it."

"Who was the Klansman?" "I can't tell you that. But he's about 35 years old. On Friday I went to the Classon avenue police station and asked Capt. Thomas Brennan whether there would be any objections to this affair. At the command 'Look pleasant' all right. I didn't ask him to send those policemen to-night, but I guess he did it as an afterthought."

KILLED POSING ATOP CAR. GARY, Ind., Dec. 10.—Daniel McIntyre was killed and Frederick Paul injured today while their photograph was taken on the top of a electric suburban car by two young women companions. At the command "Look pleasant" McIntyre stood up, his head touching the heavily charged trolley. He was killed instantly.

Paul tried to recover his companion's car. He was shocked, falling from the top of the car to the pavement. He suffered a fractured skull.

## Irish Rebels Bomb and Fire Free Staters' Homes

DUBLIN, Dec. 10 (Associated Press).—The Republican Daily Bulletin today describes the Government as "a murder gang," for the executions of Friday and declares that Republicans are not dismayed, but will fight on until "this monster begotten of England is utterly and finally destroyed."

Attacks with bombs and gasoline were made tonight on the residence of J. J. Walsh, Postmaster-General, and others identified with the Government. The Walsh residence was not badly damaged. A bomb thrown into the shop of the Irish Produce Company, owned by Mrs. Wynn Power, recently nominated by President Coghnan as Senator, set it afire. The house of John McGarry, Dublin member of the Parliament, was set afire, and his wife and two children were slightly burned.

## JAPANESE RETURN SHANTUNG TO CHINA

Government Gets Back Territory Seized by the Germans 24 Years Ago.

## PUTS TROOPS IN CHARGE

Armed Russians Reported in Attempt to Seize Mines in Manchuria.

TSINGTAO, Shantung, Dec. 10 (Associated Press).—The territory of Kiaochow was restored to China today. The Chinese flag for the first time in twenty-four years was raised over the Administration Building, which had been used by the Germans and later by the Japanese, who seized the territory during the world war.

Japanese and Chinese officials exchanged addresses and drank toast. A Chinese gunboat fired a salute and the Japanese police headquarters were taken over by the Chinese. Gen. Yuhl, Japanese commander of Kiaochow, said the remaining Japanese troops will depart December 14.

A thousand Shantung troops arrived here before the territory was taken over. Wang Chung-feng, Foreign Minister of China, who received the territory from the Japanese, in an interview, expressed his inability to understand why the arms promised by the Japanese for the restoration of the territory were not delivered. He said he had no fear of the Japanese and his army.

# CLEMENCEAU DENIES THAT FRENCH SOUGHT TO ANNEX RHINELAND

Says He Urged Occupation Only as Measure of Self-Protection.

## SIDES WITH POINCARÉ

Believes Bonar Law Will Help France and That Lodge Is Friendly.

## PLEASED AT CAPITOL

Reports Some Senators Told Him He Had Opened 'New Views.'

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, ON BOARD CLEMENCEAU'S TRAIN EN ROUTE TO CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—While enjoying the holiday in his private car at Cresson, Pa., Georges Clemenceau had read to him two newspaper dispatches. One was Lloyd George's article expressing fear that French extremists might try to annex Germany as far as the Rhine. The other was Premier Poincaré's statement protesting against such a conception. As between the two Clemenceau, speaking tactfully, agreed with his long time political enemy Poincaré rather than with the former British Prime Minister.

"A man who has been in public office should not bring up matters which he has known through being in office and with which the public has not been acquainted," Clemenceau said, "therefore I am not going to interfere in any way in a debate between Lloyd George and Poincaré. There are parts of Poincaré's answer with which I agree, particularly those with regard to annexation of the left bank of the Rhine."

"I know," he added, his eyes flashing, "of no party wishing to annex German territory. We never claimed German territory and that shows we never meant to do it. I never heard in France a man speak about annexation—man, woman, child, donkey, dog or mouse."

No Word of Annexation. Clemenceau was told that Lloyd George's article had been interpreted as meaning that French annexationists utilized Clemenceau, in his negotiations at the Peace Conference, to ask for the left bank of the Rhine, which request Lloyd George met by offering guarantees for France if she would give up this demand. Clemenceau's answer to-day was:

"No, it was not a word about annexation. It was only a question of military occupation. I said that what Lloyd George offered was protection, but not a guaranty."

Answering questions of correspondents, Clemenceau said that in his dealings with Lloyd George the latter had not specified what he guaranty from England would be, but it was stipulated that the help to be extended to France would be forthcoming only in case of unprovoked attack upon her.

Informed that the text of the proposed agreement, later worked out at Cannes last year, Clemenceau expressed surprise and said "I have never seen it. It was never brought before the public. It does not mean that everything Lloyd George proposes would be accepted with shut eyes."

Did Not Favor Occupation. "Do you have any fear," he was asked, "that France would not give up the occupied Rhine territory after the proposed term of fifteen years?" "I can't speak for the French Government," he answered.

He said much depended on the careful execution of the peace treaty. He said he had never personally favored occupation of the Rhine, but he said the reason that that in an area favorable to Germany it would be difficult to maintain lines of communication. He had only proposed it to Lloyd George in 1918 because nothing better was offered for the protection of France.

"When Lloyd George offered me the guaranty," he remarked, "I took it with very great pleasure, you may be sure. I was very happy that day."

In his American speeches Clemenceau has told how his happiness fell away because both Great Britain and the United States failed to approve the protective treaties promised by Lloyd George and President Wilson if their treaty making bodies would acquiesce.

Clemenceau in to-day's interview said that part of M. Poincaré's statement of yesterday related to what took place at Cannes and later, and he knew nothing about it and could not answer it because he, Clemenceau, was in office as late as 1917. He said that he had a share in the discussions concerning the Rhine "that kind of stuff would not have taken place."

Life or Death to France. He described the guaranty of protection as "a matter of life or death to France," and in this connection he observed, "If everybody is sincere, it is easy to agree."

Another question was whether he thought the British guaranty would have been sufficient without that of America. "The case was not the same," he replied. "Mr. Wilson told me he would have to get consent from your Congress."

But Clemenceau added emphatically that no one must suspect that he is charging or has charged England with bad faith in the matter. "Never have I said such a thing," he said. "Certainly not."

Expressing great confidence in Prime Minister Bonar Law, Clemenceau said he thought Mr. Law would do his best "to arrange matters or France." He added with a smile that if Mr. Law got into difficulties he would be glad to help him out. "I think," he said, "that a guaranty from Bonar Law would be sufficient."

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# ALLIES FACING SPLIT REJECT UNO TERMS; FRANCE WANTS RUHR

London Conference May End Over Poincaré's Demand for Guaranties.

## GERMANS' NOTE VAGUE

Internal and External Flotations With Moratorium Based on Success.

## MUSSOLINI OFFERS PLAN

Italian Only Optimist at Meeting and Holds He Can Save the Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 10.

The possibility not only of a breakdown of the conference but of a rupture of the Entente states the allied Premiers in the face. The British Cabinet will meet early to-morrow to consider what action to take if Premier Poincaré insists, as he did today, that the French must occupy the Ruhr as the basic guaranty for a moratorium and for the carrying out of reparations obligations.

The entire situation was thoroughly canvassed to-night, but Poincaré refused to trust Germany without such "securities," and this remained the rock upon which the Premiers split. But neither Mussolini and Bonar Law put forward tentative plans, but neither satisfied the French. Poincaré characterized the German note, which was unexpectedly handed to the British Foreign Office last night, as "perfidious" and furnishing ample reason why not even a six months' financial respite, as Bonar Law proposed, should be granted. He said that France would not accept Chancellor Cuno's proposals.

The outstanding force that is keeping the conference together is the hope of help from America. The New York Herald correspondent is able to state that a distinct impression pervades conference circles that if Premier Poincaré and the Germans can come within reasonable reach of a settlement—a real settlement that will assure the peace of Europe—word may be expected from Washington.

German Proposals Rejected. One report says that if they come within a billion dollars of an agreement on the reparations total, and other things being equal, President Harding and Secretary Hughes will lend their support to which America might bridge the difference.

That the Allies reached unanimity on one point was made known to-night by Premier Poincaré. He said that the conference had voted unanimously to reject the terms which Germany offered last night through the British Foreign Office. The German note in its present form for German international loan, which would be as large as possible, and would offer inducements to Germans to subscribe. Amnesty for those who have violated the German law by sending capital abroad would be one offer which would encourage the return of this money. Should the loan amount to three billion marks, then a six years' moratorium should be granted and another year for every billion over that figure. Half the proceeds of such a loan would be retained by Germany for the balance paid over to the Reparations Commission. This loan would be exempt from taxes. An external loan would be floated for three billion gold marks, secured by the German customs.

Unanimity is hardly the term to describe the manner in which the various participants view the German proposal. Even Poincaré, who said that the conference for the first time does not seek to cut down the total amount of reparations. The British and Belgians, while recognizing that the German note in its present form is unsatisfactory, believe it might provide a useful basis for bargaining. While the note made adequate provision for immediate cash, the French argued that America should be asked to make the cash from the pockets of the very persons they sought to pay.

Cuno Pleads Poverty. Dr. Cuno in his note declared the salvation of Europe hinged on the stabilization of the mark. He pledged himself to do all in his power to meet the reparations debt, but he asked that Germany's poverty. His proposals leave the final sum of reparations in the air, and the French object that, except for the payments which Germany herself determines to make from an external loan, she might prolong the moratorium indefinitely. Germany's good faith still remains the stumbling block. Poincaré insists that a firm hand on Germany's throats is the only way to secure payments.

Mussolini waved eloquent to-night over the plan which he submitted to the conference, and there was no doubt that the details of the plan were of considerable importance. He said that the conference should be based upon a scaling down of the reparations as the interrelated debts are scaled down. It is said, however, that the details of the plan were of considerable importance. He said that the conference should be based upon a scaling down of the reparations as the interrelated debts are scaled down. It is said, however, that the details of the plan were of considerable importance.

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## Rhineland Labor Asks U.S. To Stop Ruhr Occupation

ESSEN, Germany, Dec. 10 (Associated Press).—Representatives of skilled and unskilled labor from all sections of occupied territory in the Rhineland today drafted a protest to the United States to be sent to President Harding against further occupation, reported to have been threatened by France. It emphasizes the natural affiliation of the region with Germany, asserts it is inseparable from the Fatherland and declares that its seizure would be illegal and unjustified as is the present occupation of Dusseldorf and Duisburg.

## BAVARIANS SHRIEK DEFIANCE OF FRANCE

Fascista Bands, Indulge in Wild All Night Demonstration in Munich.

## BERLIN PAYS PENALTIES

Private Donations From U. S. Said to Back Movement Against Jews.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 10.

The Bavarian Fascisti showed their hand to-night in a noisy public demonstration following the stifled apology made Saturday by the Burgomaster of Passau for the attacks on members of the Allied Control Commission and the payment by the Berlin central Government of the 1,000,000 gold marks fine imposed by the Allies. All night the city was wild with marching parties headed by bands, while street corner speakers denounced the Allied Control Commission which had levied the fine on the Bavarian towns where the officers were assaulted. The Fascisti were aided by the United Fatherland Union Students Corps and other nationalists, who sang the praises of Adolf Hitler, the Fascist leader.

Former soldiers, wearing arm bands bearing the emblem of the Nationalists, supplanted the police in guarding the paraders who madly chanted: "Seigreich wollen wir Frankreich schlagen" (Victoriously we will smite France) and other nationalistic airs. The troops watched the demonstration without interfering.

The Burgomaster of Passau, complying with the demand of the allied Ambassadors, appeared Saturday before the French, Belgian, Italian and British officers of the control commission, who in full uniform formally received his perfunctory apology with all the ceremony attending the surrender of a hostile army. While deprecating the attack the Burgomaster said that he could not accept responsibility for further incidents unless he was advised in advance of visits by commissioners.

Press Stir Up Outbreak. The denunciation by the press of the demand for apologies and fines caused the demonstration to-day. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares that the attacks on the allied officers were framed up by the French. "It is very convenient," it says, "to create incidents such as those in Passau and Ingolstadt to turn Bavaria against northern Germany and thereby revert to the policies of Louis XIV. for the acquisition of the Rhineland and other territories."

Munich, Bavaria, Dec. 10 (Associated Press).—American money is helping to finance the Fascista movement in Bavaria, led by Hitler, according to references made at public gatherings here, but no mention has been made of the volume of this aid. These funds are declared to be confined to private donations by German-American anti-Semites and friends of the Bavarian National Socialists. Hitler is reported in interviews as saying his program regarded it essential that large masses of the Jews in Bavaria be taken as hostages in order to influence the international financial and business world in favor of Germany. The chief aim of the movement appears to be the building up of class warfare, leading to racial strife.

It is commonly believed that the recent allied decision to demand reparations have not actually created new discontent among the masses because the dislike of France among the Bavarians is of long standing. The antipathy for France reached such heights at a Fascista mass meeting yesterday that the leaders had to exhort the thousands present to remain calm. The assemblage passed a resolution demanding unconditional rejection of the Entente demands on Ingolstadt and Passau and demanded the abrogation of the new law for the defense of the republic and the release of Capt. Ehrhardt, who was arrested and taken to Leipzig for trial for participation in the Kapp coup. Other demands included the deportation of non-Bavarian dealers in the commodities market, sharp control of production and export, greater restrictions on foreigners, and the death penalty for ill profitters and speculators.

Germany Makes Apologies. PARIS, Dec. 10 (Associated Press).—A German note, complying with the demands of the Council of Ambassadors for one million gold marks as indemnity for non-Bavarian dealers in the commodities market, was delivered today at the Foreign Office. The note repeats Germany's former apology, but protests against allied exactions if Germany refuses to remove the Burgomasters of Passau and Ingolstadt. It declares Germany is powerless to do this, as the Burgomasters were elected by an autonomous administration, but asserts that disciplinary measures have been taken.